MAY 1947

the Methodist Woman

THE Methodist Woman

420 Plum Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Published monthly (bimonthly July and August) by the

Woman's Division of Christian Service

Board of Missions and Church Extension

of

The Methodist Church

BETTIE S. BRITTINGHAM, Editor

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Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 6, 1940, according to the Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 8, 1918.

Subscription Price: Seventy-five cents a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions may begin with any month. Subscriptions in the United States and Possessions, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Morocco (Spanish Zone), Panama, Peru, Spain (including Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Spanish offices in Northern Africa, and Andorra), Spanish Guinea, Uruguay: One year, 75 cents. Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador: One year, $1. All other foreign countries: One year, $1.10.

Names of subscribers and all money should be sent to the Circulation Manager, Mrs. E. LeRoy Stiffler, 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Receipts will be returned only on request. Sample copies sent free for use in canvassing.

All items for publication should be directed to the Editor at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

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OUR COVER

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IN THIS ISSUE

Porter Brown, M.D., Chairman Maternal Welfare Committee, Kansas Medical Society.

Elizabeth G. Gardiner, Ex-UNRRA Officer, Displaced Persons Operations.

Josephine Schain, Member United States delegation Food Conference, Member Planning Group International Assembly of Women.

ASK YOURSELF

1. "We had one divorce to every three marriages in 1945." Comment.

2. "What are the three greatest obstacles to the eradication of preventable deaths of mothers and babies?

3. How can Christian citizens help the country to face its responsibility for displaced persons?

4. Name an Indian woman who headed the Indian delegation at the United Nations.

5. Name some other women members of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

6. What was the purpose of the International Assembly of Women?

7. From the report of the above meeting, what do you think was accomplished?

8. What percentage of church members in India are literate?

Methodist Woman . . . $ .75 per year

World Outlook . . . . . 1.25 per year

Methodist Woman and World Outlook . . . 1.75 per year

Family Week 1947

"CHRISTIAN LIVING BEGINS AT HOME"

From May 4 to 11, Family Week will be observed in homes, churches, and community gatherings. Family life will be featured in radio programs and in the press. There was never a time when we needed more emphasis on the rebuilding of American family life. We had one divorce to every three marriages in 1945 and the record promises to be still more serious in 1946 and 1947. Child neglect is a major factor in juvenile delinquency. Great numbers of families are crowded or practically homeless. Many marriages strained by wartime separation have not yet grown together firmly. We need nation-wide attention to the well-being of families.

In spite of disturbing factors, millions of marriages are standing firm and are meeting their problems with splendid resourcefulness. Such homes are the hope of the world. Families in which love, understanding, and creative comradeship are carried into daily life give strength and joy to their members and build up the spiritual strength of mankind.

The home is a training school to teach us how to use our differences constructively. Many people never learn this lesson, hence family breakdown, group and racial conflicts, and war. The Christian home is one place in which the antagonisms, emotional loneliness, and confusion of postwar living can be offset through experiences of security, love, joy, and co-operativeness.

Much has been said about war marriages. Too many of them have already come to grief, but many others which started in the same period are, and can continue to be, as fine as any that ever existed. The church can help and is helping them. If the family keeps its religion, religion will keep the family. There is a natural closeness between the home and the church and each is dependent upon the other.

Plans for this observance include things for families to do together. Special features are suggested for the church program. As the church builds families, families will build the church. Groups and councils of churches are brought into the plan and denominational offices are at the very heart of it.

Family Week belongs to all the people—Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish—all who wish to observe it. For the Evangelical and non-Roman churches, the observance is sponsored by the Intercouncil Committee on Christian Family Life, representing the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the International Council of Religious Education and the United Council of Church Women, and by denominations and city, county, and state councils of churches.

Special pamphlets and attractive leaflets are available. A folder entitled "Family Week" (2 cents per copy, $1.00 per 100), gives practical suggestions for the program. This can be ordered from the Federal Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

The child who works and plays, together with the family group, is learning one of the best lessons preparatory to taking his place in society as a useful citizen

Mother's Day

By **PORTER BROWN, M.D.**

SUNDAY, MAY 11, will be observed in churches of our land as Mother's Day. The June Program of the Woman's Society of Christian Service will emphasize the protection of the child in our midst. While sentimental songs are sung, poems read, and carnations worn in coat lapels, medical and health authorities will be studying infant and maternal mortality records with anxiety. Although the United States has made great strides forward in the last quarter of a century, the records will show that 3,000 mothers have lost their lives in childbirth during the past year, and 30,000 children have died from preventable causes during the first year of their lives.—*Spokesman for Child Incorporated.*

The most effective way to honor a mother is to make childbirth for her and her infant as safe and normal as it ought to be. The most effective way to preserve those priceless treasures of our homes, our children, is to give to them every possible opportunity to develop strong bodies, alert minds, and stable emotions which will fit them for the struggle ahead of them in the world where they will live out their lives.

The progress which has been made in our country has been largely due to the intensive effort on the part of the medical profession and the Departments of Health to spread information among the population of our land. The time has come to solicit the aid and the interest of other agencies in this task because the mothers who will die this year will be mothers who have never consulted a physician or visited a clinic during the entire period of their pregnancy, and will do so only when labor pains begin and the time for help is past. It is for this reason that the school, the press, the church, and every other channel for information are urged to assume responsibility in seeing to it that mothers receive proper information and at the right time.

Making such important knowledge common and workable has been a long, slow process and the end is not yet. The medical profession, itself, has been no exception to this rule. It has been difficult for doctors to alter old techniques and accept new as knowledge of the field opened and demanded alterations. This is illustrated in the reception given Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes when he attacked the problem of childbed fever, the greatest mother-killer of all.

His propositions were that the disease was carried from one patient to another; that if the disease occurred generally in a country, it was an epidemic and not an accident; that if it occurred in a single locality such as in a hospital, it had a local cause; if it occurred in rapid succession in some individual's ordinary practice, there was some connecting cause between the physician and the patients who succumbed. When Dr. Holmes was attacked by members of his profession for his insinuations that they, themselves, could be the infectors of their patients, his only reply was: "No man makes a quarrel with me over the counterpane of a mother with her newborn infant at her breast."

Four years later, exactly one hundred years ago this month, America's Oliver Wendell Holmes was vindicated and proof of his propositions established by Ignaz Semmelweiss in the old city hospital in Vienna. He proved that the dread disease was carried from one patient to another on the hands and garments of the physicians and other attendants. In April and May, 1847, before chlorine disinfection of all examining hands had been instituted, there were eighteen deaths out of a hundred cases of labor. After the chlorine disinfection was ordered from May to December, 1847, there were less than three deaths per hundred cases.

Since that time a constant fight has been waged against childbed fever. All physicians know, and all laity should know, that childbed fever is preventable and no mother should ever die of it. Nevertheless, today it is still the most common cause of maternal death.

The three greatest obstacles to the eradication of preventable deaths of mothers and babies are: ignorance, superstition, and indifference. The mother may no longer wear a charm to keep the evil spirits from herself and her baby. She may no longer fear that if she sees or hears any disagreeable thing, she will mark her baby for life, but there are still mothers who are afraid to bathe or to eat certain foods during pregnancy for fear of harming themselves or their babies. The mother of an infant may no longer tie a bag of asafetida around his neck to keep him from "taking cold," but she will wrap him in heavy woolen garments, and keep him in a hot, dry house in an effort to keep him from having a cold.

It must be remembered that results are the same whether mistakes are made innocently or

maliciously. Those who are in positions of leadership must never grow weary in well-doing. They must be patient and persistent in their efforts to make correct information available to all who need it. Superstition, the companion of ignorance, is the result of fear of the unknown and will disappear with the coming of scientific knowledge in these matters. Indifference poses the greatest threat, for it is the most insidious and the most common of all. It is no respecter of persons for it is found among men and women, rich and poor, old and young alike. It is interesting to note that almost all deaths occur where the mother has borne two or three children previously without complication. With each pregnancy, the mother, the husband, and the rest of the family have allowed indifference to creep in unnoticed until tragedy strikes and it is too late to remedy the mistake.

Prenatal clinics are an important part of many city and county health plans and should be found in all communities where the population is of sufficient number to merit them. Our Woman's Society of Christian Service maintains many such units both within our national borders and on our foreign field.

The Well-Child Conference is another aid for the mother and the child. It provides medical supervision for the well child. Many parents do not realize the importance of preventative care as the most satisfactory means of building a child physically, mentally, and emotionally. The Well-Child Conference is not to be confused with the Well-Baby Clinic where sick babies are examined and parents are advised concerning their care. This is also a "must" in congested areas and would be an aid in any area.

The problem of the premature baby and that of proper prenatal care are closely related, because premature births are generally the result of faulty prenatal routine. The war years with their child brides, young mothers, upstairs and basement apartments, inadequate sanitary and cooking facilities, long tiresome train and bus trips back and forth across the country, and general anxiety have made our toll of deaths from premature births the largest in many years.

The United States lagged far behind many nations in the care of mothers and babies until the past twenty-five years. It still has a long, long way to go, but with an aroused consciousness of our problem and an awakened realization that every baby has a right to a good start in life and that every mother deserves all that medical science can offer in this important business of childbearing, the time will come when mothers and babies will be as safe in this country as in any country in the world.

The United States lagged far behind many nations in the care of mothers and babies until the past twenty-five years. It still has a long way to go; but clinics such as this will help baby to get a good start in life

Zegart from British Combine

Arrival of clothing from the United States brings happiness to these refugees

Displaced Persons in 1947

By **ELIZABETH G. GARDINER**

TODAY ALL CITIZENS have the privilege of helping their representatives and senators to make new decisions concerning the United States policy toward displaced persons. Practicing Christians have two particularly important qualifications for participating in making such decisions: first a willingness to review the pertinent facts without bias, and second to act on the information.

Estimates of the size of the displaced persons group vary slightly, but all sources agree that "the hard core of nonrepatriables" totals about 850,000 in Germany and Austria. This phrase is used to describe the peoples who are afraid to return to their old homes under the governments now in power. In thinking about where these displaced persons can best settle into a new life, the religious and nationality backgrounds are important factors. The largest single group is Polish Roman Catholic. Since Brazil has signified its willingness to accept 100,000 Roman Catholics, it is probable that many of these will go to Brazil. Numerous Orthodox, Old Catholics, and Evangelicals make up the great majority of the Ukrainians, Esthonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, and Yugoslavs. A few Moslems are found among the Yugoslavs. The Jews of all nationalities are reported by the Jewish agencies to number about 200,000, or nearly 25 per cent of the total 850,000. This small proportion of Jews among the displaced persons surprises many people because the newspaper headlines emphasize the plight of the Jews. Many of the Jewish displaced persons in talking to the writer expressed a desire to go to South America or South Africa if they could not go to Palestine.

The great majority of the displaced persons were brought into Germany and Austria by the Nazis to swell the working forces in the factories. Some were also used for bomb-damage clearance with sorry consequences, as in the case of the highly cultivated Polish piano teacher whose fingers were permanently deformed by moving rubble with her bare hands.

Because these people were brought in for work and conditions were so hard that only the strong survived, relatively few people over sixty are found. The majority are adults in their twenties, thirties, and forties with less than 20 per cent being children under sixteen. The plight of the orphaned children has been widely publicized.

The wide range of occupations and skills found among the residents of the camps shows how they could support themselves in many kinds of communities. All degrees of education were present from the illiterate Ukrainian farm laborer who could not sign his marriage certificate through the semiskilled and skilled trades and professions of medicine, dentistry, engineering, the ministry, and so on. The principle of each person working for the community was recognized and widely accepted although some gave it only lip-service, shirking when they could. The great majority realized the importance of keeping their skills polished up and of teaching trades to the young persons. The farmers raised fresh vegetables to vary the monotony of the army ration and to augment it. The teachers organized classes and taught all ages from nursery school through high school. Nurses and doctors ran outpatient clinics and small infirmaries. Chemists made shoe paste, soap, and other necessities like dyes to help out the dressmaker and the tailor. The auto mechanics course was the most popular. The cobblers were the hardest pressed men in the camps. The men who had made precision instruments did miracles in making tools with crude equipment and musical instruments for folk-song and folk-dance entertainments. Through varied work and play these people have been preparing themselves for return

to normal life. Self-government within the camps gave new insight into the Western meaning of the word "democracy."

Turning from the past and present situation of the displaced persons, it is important to focus attention on their future. The general points are (1) that the majority are skilled and eager to work, and (2) that competent religious and nationality groups in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere are organized and willing to help them spread out into normal communities.

Many displaced persons have expressed strong preferences for going to the countries where the climate is similar to their countries of origin. For example, the Esthonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, and Ukrainians prefer regions of forest and wheat farming like the north central states or Canada, where friends or relatives have preceded them. In the case of the Yugoslavs, the fishing towns of California and the steel towns of Illinois have the same attraction. Religious groups like the Serbian Orthodox monastery are ready to help the newcomers to find jobs on farms. Considering the number of eagerly interested groups in the United States, it should be possible to absorb several hundred thousand newcomers without great effort on the part of each one were immigration possible.

The United Nations at its recent meeting created the International Refugee Organization to handle the problems of DP's, refugees, and resettlement. The purpose of this body can be fulfilled only when each one of the nations who can absorb immigration assumes its share of the 850,000 total. The United States, a large country of great resources, has had the temerity to recommend that small, arid Palestine admit 100,000 Jews in 1946. At the same time, Congress through President Truman, ordered 39,000 displaced persons admitted to the United States in the year 1946, giving priority to (a) religious persecutees, largely Jews, and (b) orphan children. As the over-all annual quota for the United States of 153,000 has not been filled for many years, the order for admission of 39,000 was just a token. As happened in the case of the food and coal promised to the hungry, shivering nations, even this meager promise was not fulfilled. About 6,000 of the 39,000 quota have been admitted, and now, as in the case of all unused quotas, it has lapsed. The Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons has figured that during the past ten years the United States might have admitted 1,500,000 persons, if all quotas had been utilized. Actually 300,000 entered.[1] If Congress would make it possible to recapture the unused quotas of even half of them during the next year or eighteen months, really valuable new citizens could come to the United States. Such action by Congress in answer to President Truman's request for authority for 1947 admissions would have the added great value of showing the DP's that the United States has not abandoned its promise to help those who want political freedom. If the United States shows its sense of responsibility toward the DP's promptly and effectively, the blight of "nobody wants me" and its accompanying deterioration of morale will be lifted from the DP's, because other nations are certain to follow when the United States agrees to take its share.

Let the Christian citizens of the United States help this country to face its responsibilities and recognize its opportunity by:

1. Informing themselves more fully on the subject through the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons;

2. Urging congressmen to vote for the admission of a quota like 500,000;

3. Support and encourage church and other organizations working to help the displaced persons and refugees, such as the Presiding Bishop's Fund and Church World Service;

4. Urge the Congress to subscribe to the International Refugee Organization fund of the United Nations to care for these people.

[1] Report of October, 1946, Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 147 West 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

British Combine

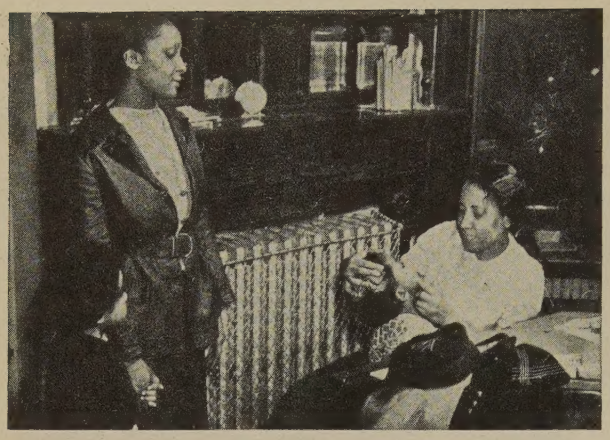
***(Left)*—Two orphans with no parents to watch them. They traveled in custody of others who asked no questions, but who knew so well they must be removed to safer shores**

***(Right)*—Mother feeding her child in a camp for displaced persons**

Zegart from British Combine

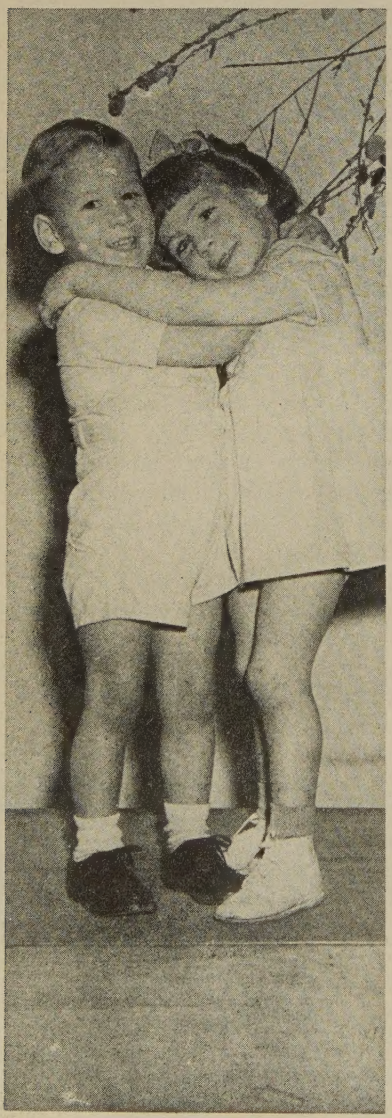
THE CHILD AN

Physical welfare is important to growing life and efficiency in family life. Jesus gave much of his time the ministry of healing. Pictures on this page show h members of the society, through its schools, hospita



Above—Through its recreational, health, educational, and religious activities, Mothers' Memorial Center, located in a needy downtown area of Cincinnati, is serving a large Negro community.

Right—Johnny is one of the younger children of David and Margaret Home, LaVerne, California. Deserted by mother, he was accepted in the home. The matron of his floor cannot forget his words of the first weeks, "Johnny's got a real mother now." So our institutions have become "mothers to thousands of children."



Left—Since the writing of the May program, Ethel Harpst Home, Cedartown, Georgia, has received an additional twenty children, number now totaling 140. Many of the children are in need of physical care.

Below—Jo Ann is typical of the many children who come to the Boston Medical Dispensary. Problem children are placed in the right schools; crutches, eyeglasses, and even artificial limbs have been found for indigent parents.

IS FAMILY

ial centers, provide physical welfare and healing to usands of families in the United States and in other ds. We suggest the use of these pictures in the May eting of the Woman's Society.

Above—Brewster Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida, has a special ward for its children and is doing an outsanding service in ministering to the needs of the child life of this area.

Above—With one doctor to 8,000 people, one nurse to each 56,000 people, India is one of the needy spots in the world today for medical missions. That care must begin with the little child.

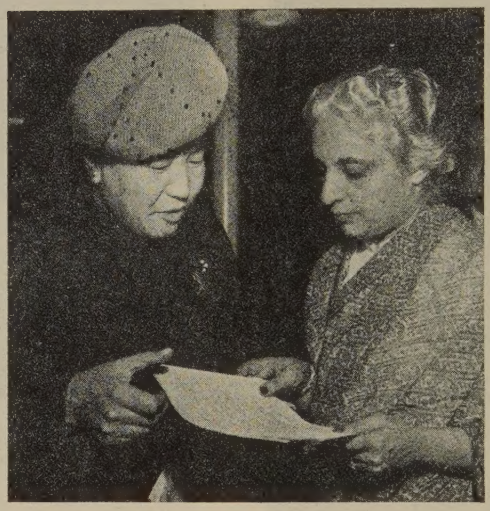
Below—In the interior villages of Africa fifty per cent of the babies die before they are a year old and only one in ten grows up. Through a program of child care this mortality rate may be considerably decreased.

Below—A secure family life has been impossible for the children of China during the years of war and devastation. Medical care is greatly needed now to secure the future of China for tomorrow.

WOMEN AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

By **JOSEPHINE SCHAIN**

WOMEN ARE BEGINNING to take their place beside men in the councils where the great decisions are being made internationally. This year at the General Assembly meeting at the United Nations in New York, five women were included as full delegates — called "representatives"—by their countries; a number of others served their governments as alternate representatives and advisers.



Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit talks it over with Korean delegate

The first woman to hold the important assignment as leader of a national delegation to the Assembly was Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. She was the chief of the Indian delegation. Mrs. Pandit comes from one of the most prominent families in India; her father was a former president of the Indian National Congress and her brother, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is head of the provisional government. She, like her illustrious brother, has taken a leading role in the Indian independence movement and has served three terms in prison in connection with civil disobedience demonstrations. She has served as a member of the legislative assembly of the United Provinces and minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health. She was president of the All-Indian Women's Conference from 1941-43 and president of the All-Indian Save the Children Committee.

She made a remarkable presentation before the General Assembly when she opposed General Smuts, and called for an investigation of discrimination against Indians in the Union of South Africa. By a vote of 32 to 15 the General Assembly supported her proposal. "We want a decision whether the United Nations stands for the Charter or whether the Charter itself is a scrap of paper," she said.

Dr. Amanda Labarca, a representative of the Chilean delegation, is well known here in the United States where she has lectured on many occasions at universities and women's conferences. She is one of her country's best known and most widely traveled educators and an author of many works. She is a graduate of the University of Chile; did graduate work at Columbia University and the Sorbonne in Paris. She is a member of the Council of the University of Chile, president of the Chilean Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, and president of the Federation of Women of Chile.

Miss Minerva Bernardino, of the Dominican Republic, represented her country at all of the sessions concerned with the organization of the United Nations. She was a delegate at the San Francisco Conference, at the London session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and also at the New York meeting. During the past year she has been a member of the Subcommission on the Status of Women.

Miss Bernardino is a seasoned internationalist having been an official representative at Pan-American meetings before the organization of the United Nations. At the present time she is chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women with headquarters at the Pan-American Union in Washington. This committee is composed of one member from each of the twenty-one American republics. She was one of the women who worked so diligently at San Francisco to see that the rights of women were protected in the new world organization. As a result of the efforts of this group, the word "sex" was included in the phrase, which one finds again and again in the Charter, "without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

Mrs. Agnes Fitzgerald Rutherford McIntosh was a prominent member of the delegation from New Zealand. She was born in London and educated at the University of Edinburgh. For years she was on the staff of the Teachers' Training College in Christ Church. She became interested in farm problems and a member of the Women's Division of the Farmer's Union. She has served several

terms as president of the New Zealand Council of Women. At the New York meeting she was assigned to three committees of the General Assembly —the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, the Economic and Financial Committee, and the Trusteeship Committee.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was a member of the delegation from our own country. Besides this she has acted as the United States representative on the Human Rights Commission during the past year, and in this capacity has given untiring effort to the commission's organization work, where she served as its first chairman. The Commission on Human Rights is charged with bringing to the attention of the Economic and Social Council instances of nonobservance of human rights and with making recommendations for action.

During the Assembly meeting Mrs. Roosevelt presented the United States position in favor of the establishment of the International Refugee Organization to handle the displaced persons now held in German camps. Her opponent in the discussion was Mr. Vishinsky of the United States of Soviet Russia, who argued in favor of the forceable repatriation of all displaced persons.

Besides these five representatives, a number of distinguished women served as alternate representatives.

Mrs. Bodil Begtrup was alternate representative from Denmark. She is familiar with United Nations procedure as she served during the past year as chairman of the nuclear Subcommission on the Status of Women. As the result of the exploration and recommendations made by the group, the Subcommission on the Status of Women was raised to a full commission with fifteen members. This commission is "to prepare recommendations and reports to the Social and Economic Council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, social, and educational field." Mrs. Begtrup will continue to represent Denmark on the Commission on the Status of Women. She is chairman of the Danish Women's National Council.

Mrs. Aase Lionaes was alternate representative from Norway. During the New York session she served as rapporteur of the Social and Humanitarian Committee of the Assembly. She was graduated from the University of Oslo, and also did graduate work at the London School of Economics. Her interest in economic affairs led her into the Labor Movement where she became secretary of the Labor Party's monthly magazine, *The Labor Woman*. She is now chairman of the Women's Association of the Labor Party.

The other alternate representatives were: Dr. G. H. van der Molen, a lecturer on international law at the Free University of Amsterdam; Mrs. J. C. Moore, of Australia, who has served as secretary to various international missions from her country; Mme. Marie Helene Lefaucheaux, a municipal counselor in Paris; and Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, a member of Congress from California and a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House.

There were several countries which did not designate alternate representatives, their second classification was that of adviser. Among the women who served in this capacity were: Mrs. Ellen Mills-Scarborough who is the Supervising Teacher in the Department of Education of the Republic of Liberia; Sra. Rosaura Martinez, prominent in progressive educational circles in Mexico; Miss M. Z. N. Witteveen of the Netherlands, who was formerly an official in the secretariate of the League of Nations at Geneva; Miss Ingrid Semmingsen, a lecturer at the University of Oslo, Norway.

Dr. Gertrude Sekaninova also was an adviser with the Czechoslovakian delegation. She is a member of the permanent staff of the Czechoslovakian Foreign Office in Prague. She is young and energetic, by profession a lawyer, and decidedly to the "left" in her political philosophy. She has the distinction of being the only official woman delegate at the Paris Peace Conference last summer. Although the peace of the world is of major interest to women everywhere, the statesmen did not include them in the many delegations that met to determine the peace after a war in which women played so great a role. This omission points out, in dramatic fashion the fact that women have not yet achieved a place in the inner circle where the real decisions concerning war and peace are determined.

Blackstone Studios

Dr. Amanda Labarca of Chile

The International Assembly of Women

By **JOSEPHINE SCHAIN**

LOOKING BACK OVER THE YEAR, one international conference of unusual interest to women stands out. It was the International Assembly of Women held at South Kortright, New York, for ten days in October, and attended by leaders from fifty-three countries.

The conference was called by a committee of American women, who had worked in the international peace movement for years, and sponsored by nineteen of the women's organizations of this country, among them the United Council of Church Women. The Assembly was planned in order to provide a meeting ground where women from all over the world might exchange experiences and ideas. "The World We Live In—The World We Want," was the topic chosen for the discussion.

Before the invitations were sent abroad, a few guiding principles were agreed upon so that those who came would understand the boundaries of the conference. It was the consensus of opinion that the meeting should be limited to two hundred delegates, no more than fifty to come from the United States of America. All agreed that it should be held in the country, away from the distractions of the city, so a small village on the northwestern slope of the Catskill Mountains was selected.

There was general agreement among the members of the committee regarding the type of women to be invited. Women of all shades of opinion were to be included—yes, but they must also be the kind that would be able to discuss differing points of view without endeavoring to dictate. They were to come as individuals, not as official delegates of organizations or governments. They were to be women who, as the French say, "circulate"; women who had connections with organizations in their own countries and who would carry back the message of the conference to a wide circle. The Assembly, in other words, was not to be a meeting of prima donnas.

Two other decisions on the part of the planning group added to the success of the discussions: first, that there would be no resolutions, thus delegates would not feel hampered by having to commit themselves; second, that no organization would result from the meeting. Thus the policy was established that this was to be a place where leaders might come together and be free to express themselves, free from the weight of having to vote on resolutions or the formation of another organization.

Freedom of speech was thus demonstrated in a manner that never before had been experienced by a number of the women. All quickly caught the spirit of the plan, and one of the comments frequently heard at the end of the Assembly was the value of having the opportunity to really exchange ideas with women from all parts of the world, and with women who held different views and with differing backgrounds.

The invitations were sent. The delegates came. They came from Finland, from South Africa, from "down under," from Iran, from Great Britain, from China and Korea, from France, from Germany, from Japan, and from Italy. As Americans, the delegates from Hawaii and the Virgin Islands said that they generally complained because they were forgotten, but that this time they had no complaint to make even if they were classed as foreigners.

Among the group was a lord-mayor, twenty-four women who had served their countries in one capacity or another at official international conferences, seven members of parliaments, leaders in international organizations of women, lawyers, doctors, teachers, broadcasters, many educators and women from other professions and walks of life.

Miss Elsie Solomons, leading Methodist woman from Ceylon, with two Czechoslovakian delegates

A great percentage were young women—gray heads were definitely in the minority. Many had been in the throes of the underground movements and had experienced the hardships of concentration camps and prisons, but the remarkable thing was that these women were not living in the past but planning for the future.

As the International Assembly met in a time of political upheavals, of economic stress, of social unrest, and of moral and spiritual deterioration, the committee asked the delegates to refrain from bringing up their national political problems as they affected other nations; to definitely keep the discussion in the framework of common needs. The delegates responded, and matters of concern to all dominated the discussion throughout.

The program committee planned to have the panel discussion method invoked at most of the sessions. Four keynote speakers addressed the group as a whole on "What kind of political world are we living in?" "What kind of economic world are we living in?" "What kind of social world should we strive to achieve?" "What is the spiritual and moral situation of the world in which we live?" After each address the conference divided into groups of about a dozen each, and for two days examined the questions presented by the keynote speaker. A leader and a rapporteur were assigned to each group. At the end of each topic the rapporteurs drew up a joint report which was presented to the conference as a whole.

The high lights of the political rapporteurs' report were—that each nation must subordinate its national sovereignty to the extent necessary to guarantee international co-operation and security; that private interests should be subordinate to the public welfare; that no restrictions as to race, religion, or sex should be imposed on voting.

The economic report advanced the need for raising the standard of living all over the world; that within each nation an effort must be made to achieve a wider distribution of fruits of production; that health, unemployment, old age and social insurance must be achieved for all; that tariffs must be lowered in behalf of world trade.

The rapporteurs assigned to cover the social questions, stressed the Four Freedoms. They added to these the right to mental and physical health, a nutritive diet; the right to compulsory, free education; the right to work with equal pay for men and women; the right to time for leisure; the right to adequate housing.

The need of spiritual rebirth was emphasized throughout the conference. All recognized that no part of the program could be achieved unless the individual citizen approached national and international problems with integrity and moral courage; that religion should be a force in all phases of human life.

On arrival, one of the women from Central Europe looked tired and discouraged. As the conference progressed, the lines in her face changed. "When I left home," she said, "I thought that never again would I be able to face the hardships in my country. But now I can go back, knowing that there are women all over the world working for the same things for which I am working."

(*Continued on page 31*)

Delegates to International Assembly from fifty-three countries at South Kortright, New York

THAT THE CHURCH IN INDIA MAY READ

By **RUTH URE**

IT'S MIDNIGHT IN QDANAVATTAM, TRAVANCORE, and the Literacy Promoter would like to sleep. But "the lecture and demonstration was over and the crowd dispersed, after which a small company of men, women, and children, nearly fifty in number, were sitting in their seats. They were the members of the church. As many as were illiterate remained to hear more and to get the charts. I taught some lessons to them and gave the charts. Still they would not go. They wanted to see and learn more. Even the children kept awake, and when the meeting was over it was 2:00 A.M."

It's Sunday evening near Madras, and in Zion Hill Temple an impressive divine service is being held, with "over a hundred Christian men and women assembled for thanksgiving and consecration of eleven adult literacy workers," marking the climax of an Adult Literacy and Rural Service Training Camp.

North, east, south, and west, it's almost anywhere and any time in India—this zeal for a literate church. In the Lushai Hills of Assam, Sunday school is followed by literacy classes. In part of the Santal area there'll be no wedding unless both the bride and groom can sign their own names! In some places there is no pay check unless the employee is literate! A few churches refuse membership to anyone who cannot read the gospel.

Could literacy be that important? Why all this excitement about merely being able to read? Should it keep people awake at night, determine weddings, be the subject of sermons?

The answer is Yes! Literacy is a matter of life and death to the Christian community.

In the first place, the church must have the Bible. Now it's all very well to gather under a mango tree or in a consecrated courtyard and reverently hear Preacher Ishwar Das read and expound the Word of God. But, oh, you Americans, how much do you remember of what you heard last Sunday? The Indian villager, even with his much keener memory, cannot feed for months upon the infrequent visits of his circuit pastor.

The church must seek also the other gifts of reading. Saleem covets for his sons and daughters the privilege of family prayers; laboriously he spells out the verse and the petition on the cycle of prayer for new literates; and God is in that place! Partapi's husband is employed in a far city; for years she has had to pay the community letter-writer to read and write the bits of cherished news; now she has mastered the art herself, thus effecting both an economy and a wondering pride. Sucha Singh is in the hides and skin business; his accounts have been a trial in the past, with the shadow of the moneylender too near for comfort; if only this literacy business really works he'll be able to demand square deals, and, what's more, he'll be sure the church really gets a tenth of his income. And then there's the whole fascinating world of books for all these folk! *Pilgrim's Progress, Ali Baba*—the world, health, fun, inspiration—why, it's all in that little reading room just waiting for the touch of the man who can read.

Moreover, the church must be taking a position of leadership. Christians are increasingly prominent in India's affairs. The minister for finance in Pandit Nehru's new Council is a Christian, a fine, worthy man. Sir Maharaj Singh, Mr. S. P. Singha, Mrs. Prem Nath Dass—one could make a lengthy list of Christians whose weight is felt as India prepares for her new status. Ah, but that Christian impulsion toward the best and truest and loveliest ought to be felt not just among B.A.'s and first families; it ought to be strong wherever a follower of our Lord is found. Every Christian must shine. Every church must be an example in literacy, in progress, in public spiritedness, in service. Karmi can't endow a hospital, but she can share what she has. If she can read, to patiently give her neighbors that skill is her perfect demonstration that in her the love of God reaches out. And if she

Newsstand at Lahore, India

can read, her mind will broaden into understanding and sympathy, and the church to which she and like-minded Christians belong will be able effectively to mediate to Indian living the gospel of Christ.

Now, if all these things be true, why is the church in India such a laggard as to have only one in four of its constituency able to read? Recently the National Christian Council conducted a survey of all the Protestant communions; some could report as high as 77 per cent literacy, some as low as 13 per cent. The former was in city or old-established churches, the latter in mass movement areas. Full statistics are not available; but the considered estimate is that not much more than 25 per cent of the Christians in India can read. Put into the context of the whole of India that is excellent, for India's literacy is at most 15 per cent. Christians exceed Hindus and Moslems in literacy—but they are exceeded by Jews and Parsis. How could such a situation have arisen?

Indian students studying

There are several reasons for the low literacy of the Church in India. The overwhelming majority of the baptized have come from the depressed classes, and only a tiny minority from the cultured classes. That, of course, is the glory of God's working, but it plays havoc with education. The mission program has based its strategy on educating the younger generation, forgetting that homes where parents couldn't read and books were nonexistent would allow vast numbers of these children to lapse right back again into illiteracy. The facilities for teaching adults were poor until ten years ago. But in these Laubach days that excuse no longer holds, for with any major language of India now an adult can become literate in from six to twelve weeks. Finally, the literacy gain produced by vigorous campaigns is constantly offset by the influx through conversion of more and more illiterates.

Twenty-five per cent of the church in India literate! Yes, people ought to be sleepless over it!

Is the excitement accomplishing anything? Again the answer is manifold. The Christian Councils in the various language areas have prepared lessons, employed promoters and demonstrators of the method, trained teachers, organized campaigns, urged upon all denominations the importance of this task to the life of the church. It was the church's interest which first invited Dr. Laubach to visit India, and therefore which was primarily responsible for the government and congress campaigns. When world history caused these efforts to lapse, the church has held on, none too steadily, but enough to keep life in the movement. The new Indian government will unquestionably attack illiteracy with vigor; the tools, the methods, the spirit with which the church has successfully experimented will be ready.

Meanwhile, the Christian community itself is taking a new grip on the problem. Look, for example, at the far-seeing plans of the United Provinces Christian Council, recently prepared:

"We believe that Adult Education should embrace the following six-point program: (1) night schools, (2) popular lectures, (3) vocational classes, (4) religious instruction, (5) recreational activities, (6) homecraft instruction.

"This program is to be carried on at a center.

"The program is to last for five years.

"By 'literate' we mean that a person can read a Gospel with understanding.

"We set the age of being an adult at fourteen years—below that will be counted as children.

"Adult Education should be regarded as a part of the total work of the church and budgeted accordingly. Churches in the West and in India are asked to provide men and money for pressing the adult education program. Educational institutions are asked to undertake the support of special projects. Congregations of city churches should undertake the education of poorer adult members.

"In our program we include the publication of literature, including attractive magazines and periodicals, as well as the use of central and circulating libraries."

In such efforts as these the church in India forges ahead with a practical leadership which will be fruitful for the whole nation.

Has anything been accomplished? Yes, much —but not nearly enough. Three million Protestant Christians are still illiterate. Perhaps some of the answer lies with us; perhaps we could pray more earnestly that this literacy movement be speeded and used to make people grow in grace and in the knowledge of Christ.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS FOR JULY

"Summertime Recreation for Our Children"

By **MRS. H. W. BLAND DETWILER**

ANY CHILD IS BLESSED who has the privilege of the church—who knows not only how to fervently pray, but to joyously play! A rich reward will be reaped by any church which lets its childhood know that Jesus came to bring life and bring it more abundantly!

A. In this perfectly challenging July program, Mrs. Weaver has missed nothing. She has brought a limitless mixture of possibilities, opportunities, and a blend of working ingredients that ought to press any group into action! No matter where you live—in crowded city, country, shore or western plain, there is a suggestion here for you.

B. When June 30 comes do you say, "Good-by, Woman's Society of Christian Service," or "Everyone goes away in the summer" (they really don't!), or "The parents like to have their children at home," or "I have enough to do in church all winter"? The Kingdom of God is not confined to seasons or feelings.

C. As soon as you have read the July material, suppose you make a questionnaire from Mrs. Weaver's questions on page 92 (*Program Materials, 1947*).*

1. Give this questionnaire to the Primary, Junior, and Intermediate teachers in your church school (single copy for each child), and with their direction let the children fill in the answers.

2. For the parents make a questionnaire similar to the following: CONCERNING YOUR CHILD. (a) May the church help you with your child's recreation this summer? (b) What are the best hours? (c) What do you want your child to do at home to keep him busy, that we can encourage as a group? (d) Would you be willing to give some of your time to help supervise? (e) Do you do anything in handcraft, sewing, or knitting, that you could teach the children? (f) Would you be willing to provide a morning snack, cold drink, or part of a picnic lunch? (g) Send us any suggestions you may have on ways to serve children.

D. The individual community has a certain definite need, and you are the person who must find it and help!

1. Anything, from a camp setup with fine equipment and paid workers to the most humble little gathering in a home where three or four children are saved from mischief, will be precious in His sight.

2. An English friend who lived in an area where mothers said, "Oh, we like to go to the beach all day," seized on the situation, obtained permission from the proper authorities, and every morning at ten o'clock took her flannel graph board and pictures and told a Bible story on the beach. This was so popular that it became an annual summer activity (mothers say this about the beach on which I live).

3. The flannel graph equipment may be obtained from any bookstore of The Methodist Publishing House. For very complete helps, use either of the following two addresses: International Child Evangelism Fellowship, Inc., Junipher Building, Santa Monica, California, or "Story-O-Graphs," P. O. Box 145, Pasadena 16, California.

The silhouettes found in our own *Worship Service, 1947*,* will make lovely worship centers for Daily Vacation Bible School. For other handwork for the children, see "How to Make Handmade Lantern Slides," Keystone View Company, Meadville, Pennsylvania —25 cents. In our March Happy Hour, the extended session made six slides on their India unit, and presented them in our Woman's Society program on "Children and Their Church." (The drawings may be erased and the slides reused; therefore they are very practical.)

4. Have you a vacant lot or a church lawn *that should be used by little feet?* A tether pole, badminton set, volley ball, or archery will fill in many active hours with very

little supervision (if that is your problem).

5. Each Sunday in church school have a few minutes given to checking individual chart in Primary and Junior group on "Ways I Helped at Home This Week." This will give you two new avenues of approach: first, it will show whether the parents know how to direct their children's time; second, it will encourage the children to do many little extras that make for busy, happy lives.

E. In planning recreation, let me point up several of Mrs. Weaver's fine suggestions:

1. The Children-Parent Enterprises on pages 88-89 (*Program Materials, 1947*)* are simply vital! Out-of-door affairs one evening a week, contests between church organizations, outdoor movies, beautiful dramatics, foolish stunts, funny and serious sings, musical talent, candlelighting marches, good refreshments, etc., will not only keep the church of the summertime singing and coming, but will "warm" and strengthen the church activities for the "cold" winter months.

F. During the war there hung in some *conspicuous* place the names or pictures of our youth in service. How would your Woman's Society like to sponsor a chart or picture board of "The Children of Our Church Who Share in Summertime Recreation"? Aside from the individual child's picture which gives him a thrill and help to add pride to the home, each week a snapshot picture of the outstanding activity might be taken and added to the group. How will your "Board" look by the first of September?

G. Turn with me to page 94, *Program Material, 1947.** Those of us who have been trained to work with children know how sound is the advice. You who would help but feel inadequate, study this beautiful recipe for leadership. All nine suggestions are important, but if you begin with the first part of No. 1 and No. 7 you will be off to a *good start.*

H. Had you thought of so simple a pastime as getting together once a week and making invitations for the Sunday morning or evening services or the midweek prayer service? Then have the children deliver them to the church members and friends. What fun a small army of little men and little women might have while doing this, and also do the church a real service! Who knows but what such an invitation given to someone suggested by the child might fulfill the prophesy, *Except ye become as little children . . . .?*

P.S.—Dear Vice-President: I do hope you are going to find your way into summer school this year! This summer the work of the vice-president is to be presented throughout our schools. You will learn about "Little Things That Make a Big Difference." Do go!

* Obtainable at Literature Headquarters, 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio; or Distributing Offices.

LIFE INCOME GIFTS

Life Income Gifts yield dividends in spiritual terms in the far-distant future. Money which is given for the extension of the Kingdom of our Lord is not ordinary money, and it yields results far beyond our computation. They cannot be placed in statistical tables or measured with a yardstick or plumbline, but they are real and permanent, nonetheless. Since *spiritual values* are self-propagating, they continue to yield results from one generation to another.

All funds covering *Life Income Gifts* are carefully safeguarded and administered. No prospective donor need have any apprehensions in contemplating a gift to the Woman's Division.

The missionary motive is vital and compelling. Would you like to share in the fulfillment of this World Cause for Christ, and find contentment and lifetime security in your investments through these safe gifts of love?

For further information on the Annuity Plan fill out and mail this coupon.

Mrs. C. C. Long, Associate Treasurer
Woman's Division of Christian Service
of the Board of Missions and Church
Extension of The Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Long:
Please send me information concerning your annuity plan:

Name_____

Street Address_____

City_____ State_____

Worship and Interest Centers

By **MARIE DE KEYSER***

Among the many noteworthy features of the West Wisconsin Woman's Society of Christian Service Training School held at Camp Frontenac, Minnesota, was the large collection of books, posters, and work demonstrations exhibited by the societies in the conference. The fine spirit of co-operation and sharing manifested by the societies and their delegates made this an outstanding program. Every department in the Woman's Society of Christian Service was represented.

Knowing that the general monthly meetings of the Woman's Society of Christian Service are frequently held in rooms none too attractive, or rooms already decorated by other departments of the church for their own purposes, these worship and interest centers are suggested as a means whereby we can create an appropriate setting and proper atmosphere for the Woman's Society type of meeting. They need not be very elaborate or expensive. The simplest construction paper, pieces of drapery, and wallboard for mounting, may be used. But the center must be well-planned to be effective, and attention must be given to color, line, seasonal interpretation, harmony, and detail.

The designer should consult the program chairman in order to determine which type of center is needed, and the following explanation will help in making the choice.

There are two types: Worship Centers and Interest Centers. A worship center is an arrangement designed to fix our thoughts upon God and all that he has done for us, in us, and through us. Such a center serves as an altar; we do not demonstrate other parts of the program on it or before it. Leaders and speakers stand at the side.

An interest center is an arrangement designed to call our attention to something that we can do to express our gratitude to God for all that he has done for us. This type may illustrate some topic, may be referred to by the speaker, or serve as a background for a demonstration, etc. Illustration 1 shows what was done by combining the church school and Woman's Society of Christian Service work. This sectional map was made by the intermediate girls in their study of Africa, used by them in a youth department service one Sunday morning, and then given to the Woman's Society. They used it as an interest center to illustrate a program on Africa, when a guest speaker presented the story of the life of Albert Schweitzer.

This type of creative work is full of unlimited possibilities, and the effect of a lovely worship or interest center upon the program and the audience, is its own reward. The amateur gardener, viewing the results of his labors, exclaimed:

"Till now we dreamed not what could be done,
With a bit of earth and a ray of sun."

The designer of centers may paraphrase that to read:

"Till now we dreamed not what could be done,
With paper and tack and something spun;
With color and light, and form and line,
With flower and symbol and shadow—and time."

Another type of worship center is a chancel arranged as a woodland setting for the Sunday morning communion service at camp. Our ex-

(*Continued on page 21*)

* Pastor's Assistant at University Methodist Church, Madison, Wisconsin.

Standing in the Need of Prayer

By MRS. W. M. ALEXANDER

THE ABOVE LINE from the old Negro spiritual is most appropriate in this year of 1947, for who of us does not feel that she is "standing in the need of prayer?" We are likewise conscious of the need of prayer for our own communities, for our nation, and our world.

Dr. Frank Laubach in his new book, *Prayer, the Mightiest Force in the World*, says that never before in the history of the world was it so imperative that Christians should unite in definite intercessory prayer, not only the leaders in world affairs but the people of the world as well.

In an effort to help meet this urgent call, the Spiritual Life Committee is placing special emphasis upon the need for every woman in the local church to become a member of the Fellowship of Intercession.

After careful consideration, the committee thought it wise to include in this prayer fellowship any and all women in the church who would sign the intercession card, pledging themselves to pray daily, at some definite time, if possible, for the needs of our war-torn world.

Twelve o'clock (noon) is recognized around the world as the hour of intercessory prayer, and local societies may want to select this hour, when the women in their homes would pause for a few seconds to become a part of this world intercessory fellowship.

Other groups are already using the nine-o'clock hour in the morning.

There are a number of prayer cards that are available for use by these intercessory groups:

1. The Fellowship of Intercession enrollment card[1] should be ordered by the Spiritual Life secretary and distributed among the membership (free). An enrolled membership list should be compiled so that from time to time the group may be provided with special objects for prayer and other devotional material.

2. An attractive intercession card, "Prayer at Midday,"[1] prepared for use by those who desire it. (One cent each; 12 for 10 cents; 100 for 75 cents.)

The Board of Evangelism also has a prayer card for general use.[2]

3. It is the earnest request of the Spiritual Life Committee that the new prayer calendar for 1947[3] be used each day as a part of our intercessory prayer observance.

Our missionaries will be greatly blessed personally and their efforts increased, when the membership of our Woman's Society prays regularly and definitely for them and their fields of labor. We hope that every Woman's Society is using the Prayer Calendar and is praying daily for our workers.

The committee also urges that wherever it is possible, the women of the society meet in small spiritual life prayer groups for spiritual conversation and prayer. During this year of Stewardship Cultivation these groups are greatly needed.

May we suggest that the shut-in members of the Woman's Society and the church, rural women, and any others who cannot attend the special prayer groups, be given special consideration, so that they may have a definite part in this prayer fellowship and thus help to bring in "the Kingdom wherein dwelleth righteousness."

[1] Order from Literature Headquarters, 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio, and Distributing Offices.

[2] Order from Board of Evangelism, 1908 Grand Avenue, Nashville 4, Tennessee. 1 cent each.

[3] Order from Literature Headquarters, 420 Plum Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. 30 cents each.

HOME

HOLSTON CONFERENCE RURAL WORK

The rural church is facing a new day! Realizing the importance of the rural church, and the rural people in the life of our nation, Methodists are measuring up to the task that is theirs. Time *was* (and is not so far distant) when a Methodist minister served the country church only until he could be promoted to a "bigger and better church." Or when he had given his best years in service to the city church he was sent to spend his declining years ministering to the people in some remote rural area.

Today some of our choice pastors are entering rural work as a lifetime job, believing that special training and a definite interest in rural people should help them understand their needs and problems, so that they may serve more effectively. Untiring in their efforts, they are doing much more than "meeting their regular Sunday appointments." They are living and working *with* their people, helping them face and solve their own problems, in individual as well as in church and community life. The church is making a desperate effort to minister to the people, helping them find the way of more abundant life.

Believing that such pastors should be given encouragement and help, five rural charges were selected at the beginning of the Holston Conference year, one from each of five districts, to be known as "Pilot Charges." (A pilot, they tell us, is one who gets his directions from the stars.) These charges will be more or less "demonstration charges" with the hope that other churches may awaken to their needs, and to feel that they too can do things that they never tried before. As these become able to "stand on their feet" others will be selected to take their places, and to be given the same outside help with added opportunities for advancement.

Charges were selected where there were definite needs to be met; where the people as a whole are ready, with help, to move forward; where the pastor is not only willing but anxious to co-operate with the people and with the conference staff, and others, who will assist in the on-going church program; where the salary is to be supplemented by the Conference Board of Missions and Church Extension until the people can increase their giving; or where help is needed in a building program, or in beautifying church and parsonage buildings and grounds.

The number of churches on these charges varies from five to eight. A religious census will be made; local church and community leaders will be guided in studying their problems and needs, and way of meeting them; leadership training will be offered; visual aids will be used; visiting speakers, missionaries, and others will be given an opportunity to bring inspiring messages; and every effort will be made to strengthen the total church program, and to enrich the life of the people.

Among those who will give special help to this project are the Conference Board of Missions and Church Extension; the Conference Commission on Town and Country Work; the Conference Staff —including the executive secretary, the directors of Adult, Youth, and Children's Work, and the rural worker who will concentrate her efforts here; the superintendents of these districts; Dr. and Mrs. M. O. Burkholder, missionaries to Korea, and other selected speakers. Dr. A. H. Rapking, of Hiwassee College and also connected with our Board of Missions in New York, who is a specialist in rural work, will guide the community studies, giving practical help in individual, church, and community advancement.—Carrie H. Brown.

CENTENARY METHODIST INSTITUTE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

For some time now the younger women, mothers of the kindergarten children, have been sharing in the pleasure of making rugs. Weaving has a fascination which lures all. Already we feel the need for more machines.

In sewing, some of the girls are making party dresses. The leader tries to get them to understand what they are undertaking, and if they insist on something rather beyond them, she lets them try it and of course helps them over the hard places. Their greatest ambition is to sew on the machine.

Little Workers, boys of six, seven, and eight, and the girls' craft class like wood for a medium of creativeness. The leader sometimes cuts material on the power saw and lets them do the sanding and painting.

In January the staff began cultivating the old folk of the community, with a view to having a club for those over sixty-five. A few of them have come several times and seem to thoroughly enjoy

NEWS FLASHES

the diversion. We seek to build the program around their desires and needs. We are confident this group will enlarge as word gets around and the weather grows milder.

Both kindergarten mothers and the older women have generously shared in the work of the center. The younger mothers make excellent receptionists at the front desk. They have painted the chairs and other furniture in the kindergarten room. When the teacher needs extra help with handwork, a mother can usually be found to fill in. —Deaconess Bess Eaton.

HOLDING INSTITUTE, LAREDO, TEXAS

Those who have visited Holding Institute at Laredo, Texas, will rejoice especially over the completion of the new health center. This was made possible from funds formerly held by the Woman's Missionary Council. The hospital unit had originally been located in the main building, and the clinic was accommodated in a passageway between the two buildings. The nurse, Miss Lydia Rieke, stimulated the effort toward a health center by an initial contribution of $2,000, and one of the teachers, Miss Hattie Harris, gave from her salary. Others responded similarly toward the purchase of the furnishings, and it is a source of satisfaction to hear from the superintendent, Mr. Anton Deschner, that the new building is now in use and is a great help in their work.

New health center, Holding Institute

Holding Institute is the oldest of the Home Missionary Schools for Spanish-speaking children, having been established in 1883. From the small beginning of one little house on unimproved land, with five children and two teachers, a campus has been developed into one of the beautiful spots of Laredo. Today the health center makes the eighth building on the grounds. Last year there were 290 students, with 93 per cent being Latin Americans. In addition, there were two girls from Guatemala, one boy from Honduras, three students from Alabama, and twelve Chinese students from Mexico. There is a great opportunity at the school to reveal Christian principles to our students from across the border.—Muriel Day.

SUMMER VACATIONS

Are you wondering where you will spend your vacation? If you are a deaconess or a missionary, we are sure we have the answer to your problem.

The Woman's Division is responsible for the direction of two vacation rest homes in Chautauqua each summer. These homes are open during July and August. They offer a real chance for relaxation in simple though comfortable surroundings, with congenial fellow guests.

Fenton Memorial Rest Home is for deaconesses only, and there is no charge to them for lodging. Reservations should be made through Mrs. Emmeline Lonsdale, 24 Kosciuszko Street, Buffalo 12, New York.

Chautauqua Missionary Cottage receives a wider group of workers. Deaconesses, missionaries, and other church workers find it a restful vacation home overlooking Lake Chautauqua.

Deaconesses and missionaries are given special rates. If there are any rooms not taken by our workers, other interested church people may be admitted at regular rates.

The reservations of deaconesses and missionaries should be in early, in order to receive special attention. Applications for July should be sent by June 15; for August, by July 15.

Address all inquiries to Mrs. Estella S. Howard, 119 Parkway, Trussville, Alabama.

WORSHIP AND INTEREST CENTERS

(*Continued from page 18*)

perience of kneeling together in those worshipful, closing moments of the conference reminded us of the cost of our salvation. Here we felt the calming quiet of God's assurance steal over our souls in blessing, and we left the Lord's table to go our various ways, echoing Peter's words, *Master, it is good for us to be here.*

FOREIGN

IN MEMORIAM

Allie May Bass passed away on March 12, 1947. She was commissioned in October, 1927, and reached India in December of that year. The greater part of her service was given in North India Conference from which she was transferred to Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. She came home on emergency last December. Her sister, Mrs. Frank Wickham, resides at 4946 Broadway, Sacramento 17, California.

RECENTLY RETURNED FROM

Brazil—Louise Best, Ben Avon, Spartanburg, South Carolina.
Peru—Treva Overholt, Levering, Michigan.

RECENTLY LEFT FOR

Brazil—Sarah Bennett, Monta McFadin.
Peru—Mary Helen Games.
Mexico—Ethel Thomas.
Bulgaria—Ruth Wolfe.
India—Constance Blackstock, Edna Hutchens, Ida Klingeberger.

CENTRAL CONGO

Miss Annimae White, a missionary from Central Congo, sailed for Belgium February 8. Miss White will study French in Brussels and visit schools and educational institutions in Belgium. She will return to the Belgian Congo for the opening of school the beginning of August.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Since her return to Southern Rhodesia in 1946, Miss Beulah Reitz has been giving full time to creating and distributing literature and to work as Stewardship secretary for the conference. As Stewardship secretary she is emphasizing through the conference the dedication of life and means to God. A number of African Christians have become tithers.

LIBERIA—NUTRITIONIST GOES TO LIBERIA

Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, at one time Dean of Women at Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, and now Head of the Home Economics of Howard University, flew to Liberia last December to make a nutritional survey, the results of which will be made available to the Liberian government.

A grant has been made by the State Department to Howard University enabling Dr. Kittrell to take a six-months' leave of absence to study such questions as deficiencies in the national diet in Liberia, ways of improving the use of traditional and new foods, and the possibility of strengthening and increasing the study of home economics in the schools. She will also demonstrate nutritional methods adaptable to the country's needs. In this project, Dr. Kittrell will be working closely with the Liberian government, American government, and American mission schools.

INDIA—MARRIAGE

Friends of Miss E. Lahuna Clinton and Mr. Carl Hermann will rejoice in the announcement of their marriage February 8, 1947. After a year of additional service in the Delhi Conference, they will retire in this country.

A WORD FROM BURMA

Excerpts from Stella Ebersole's letter: "The impression of the devastation caused by the war continues to grow on me. It is far from being a matter of the physical destruction of buildings and property or even of deaths and physical injuries. The devastation of the social fabric becomes more and more apparent as one lives and works with the people and learns what is going on in people's minds. Those who are harmed least are those with inner spiritual resources. There is a *demand* for what the Christians have to offer as there has never been before to my knowledge. Here in Thongwa the pressure for a Christian school is almost overwhelming. . . . . I teach a class of mostly Christian children three hours a day. The zest with which they attack their work is almost pathetic. The first day went three hours straight without a recess. The second I gave the smaller children a rope and sent them out to jump to relieve their stiffness, thinking I would have an opportunity to devote myself to the more advanced meanwhile. They accepted it in great glee and pranced off happily. I had scarcely turned around when they were saying, "We are rested now." Another day a small boy, who had for the first time succeeded in writing one or two

NEWS FLASHES

letters was so bent on his task he asked if he might continue instead of playing with the others.

"We began our school with one table, one chair, one cupboard, two blackboards, chalk, one ruler, a few poorly assorted and badly adapted books both in quality and advancement to the pupils. The pupils brought nothing with them. One now has a slate. For four annas we bought a bamboo and made a yardstick, pointers, and rulers. Benches and ruled paper would be such a help. We plan to make whitewashing the badly disfigured walls of the classroom a class project."

JAPAN—A MODERN MISSIONARY JOURNEY TO JAPAN

Ten missionaries of the Woman's Division of Christian Service sailed on the Marine "Falcon" December 23 for Japan. The following quotations from letters written en route give a glimpse of the joys and difficulties of travel in this postwar period. "The passengers aboard have been our chief interest. Besides us missionaries of different denominations and the few missionary children, we include twenty Chinese nurses returning from America, where they were sent by UNRRA; about seven hundred army dependents, mothers and their children of all ages; a few British business people and their children; and several hundred Japanese repatriates from Canada, men, women, and children.

"Out of our early informal contacts with wives of army men and their children, came requests for us to tell something of our experiences in Japan. So it was arranged that Dr. Wm. Axling should give an introductory lecture. This was followed by a panel on which six of us women missionaries and Jim McAlpin briefly discussed topics of interest to army dependents. Their expressions of appreciation have been most rewarding. Now others of our number are twice daily holding language classes for the interested women and their older children. We cannot begin to describe all the informal teaching groups aboard; the children of three nations taking English dictation from one of our number; Chinese UNRRA nurses teaching their language to new Chinese missionaries and missionary children; one of us teaching Japanese to a group of Canadian-Japanese children. These activities have just grown from small beginnings, friendly gestures. We are so glad that we have been comparatively well and so able to make the voyage more pleasant and worth while to our fellow travelers. It is hard to convey the response to all this. One woman said we missionaries have been the one feature that has made the voyage endurable. Others have said their whole attitude toward the Japanese has been changed. Several have expressed an interest in helping in our mission schools."

MALAYA

Miss Della Olson writes: "Taiping was the headquarters of the Japanese army and for that reason damages to our property here are heavier than in our other stations. The moral influence was worse also. The Japanese had just about won over the younger group which they tried hard to win. Kidnapping and robberies are the order of the day, and every man of any note is in danger of losing his life or parting with much of what he has."

LATIN AMERICA

Miss Elizabeth M. Lee, Executive Secretary for Latin America, left by plane for South America on January 19. She arrived in Piracicaba in time for the annual meeting of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Central Brazil Conference. Following are excerpts from her journal: "The women were eager to tell their story and some gave wonderful testimonies. The ninety-seven societies in this conference have 2,576 members who have raised $14,505.09 this year. The gain in membership was 577.

"During the last week in January, Colegio Americano in Porto Alegre was the scene of the Missionary Retreat when sixteen Woman's Division of Christian Service missionaries and I had a profitable experience together."

NORTHEASTERN JURISDICTION ANNUAL MEETING

The sixth annual meeting of the Northeastern Jurisdiction Woman's Society of Christian Service will be held at New Ocean House, Swampscott, Massachusetts, on May 6, 7, 8, 9, 1947. The women of the New England area of Maine, New Hampshire, and New England Southern Conferences will be hostesses. A program of inspiration and information is being prepared, with outstanding speakers in the major fields of our woman's work, missionaries and nationals, addressing the meeting.—(Mrs. M. L.) Mildred W. Pope, Recording Secretary.

MY IMPRESSION OF THE CHURCHMAN'S WASHINGTON SEMINAR

By MRS. M. A. PALLETTE*

I WENT FORTIFIED to the Churchman's Seminar, with such statements from the *Social Creed* of The Methodist Church, as "We stand for the rights of individuals, or groups of individuals, to advocate any peaceable methods for the solution of all problems that confront society. . . . . We stand upon the single principle of testing every proposal in the light of the teachings of Jesus." As I sat with Miss Neff and Mrs. Henry, in a group representing several denominations and almost every area of the United States, I heard discussions affecting our American way of life, as well as policies that govern our international relations. I was keenly conscious of the fears and uncertainties that were mingled with the bright spots of hope, as the speakers presented issues far too grave to be decided on a mere political plan; issues affecting not only the welfare of millions of people, but existence itself. I felt the deep sense of urgency that permeated the meeting. The air was charged with a plea for moral revolution, a spiritual awakening. One was conscious that men are dwarfs coping with the gigantic scientific advances of today.

We listened to the explanation of how necessary to peace is a secure economic foundation, nationally and internationally; a monetary stability; and the need for reciprocal trade among the countries. We soberly pondered the questions: "Should the United States accept our quota of displaced persons? What provisions will be made for relief at the close of UNRRA? Will the State Department authorize an exchange of students? How can we wisely cope with subversive groups seeking to undermine democracy? How can we make the best in American life and culture known around the world?" And I kept asking myself how Jesus would have answered these questions, for I was representing Methodist women, and I knew that was the answer they sought.

We saw pictures of the atomic bomb, referred to as the "absolute" weapon. We shuddered as we were told of the unspeakable horrors of radioactive warfare, of bacterial warfare, that could end civilization, destroying whole populations with fiendish methods. Over and over I thought "Is this the time for mothers to sit idly by?" To erase this gruesome picture from my mind, I kept trying to envision a co-operative scientific research on atomic energy, with its unlimited possibilities for development in many fields, benefiting mankind around the world. But we were assured advances in humanitarian research will be very limited until fear of the atomic bomb has been dispelled. This is proving to be very true as we listen to debates on atomic energy now.

Mrs. M. A. Pallette, secretary of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities, South Central Jurisdiction

We visited our senators and congressmen; we sat in on committee hearings; we visited Congress in session; and all of the time I was asking myself what Methodist women could do, the *Social Creed* answered me with "Test every bill in the light of the teachings of Jesus" and "To keep silent in the face of injustice is to deny him." I thought how wars begin in the minds of men, so it must be in the minds of men that the framework of peace must be constructed; that the mechanics of any organization, even the United Nations, can be of no value as an instrument of peace until fears and distrust are replaced with the challenge facing Christian women today, and worthy of our every effort. Yes, we—you and I—are important! There is much to be done, quickly, for we must make our Christian voice heard if "The government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the earth."

* South Central Jurisdiction Secretary of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities.

"FOR ALL OF LIFE"

MISS MATILDA A. SAXON*

If Methodist women are to promote Christianity in this year of our Lord 1947 it is urgent that we reconsider the principles of Christ and the purpose for which he came. The abundant life that he came to make possible for every individual can be had only if we as Christian women continue to foster his program of preaching, teaching, and healing. Recognizing the influence of environment, we must build a world in which it is possible for all people to grow spiritually, mentally, and physically, thus achieving the abundant life for all people.

Among the items on the agenda for immediate consideration are family solidarity, economics, citizenship, occupations, peace, and democracy. Obviously, each of these items is very closely related. "There is growing conviction that secure families are our best guarantee to eventual social stability. This is our conviction," said Frank J. Hertel, general director of the Family Service Association of America. This is not only the conviction of Methodist women but also our responsibility and opportunity to assist in strengthening the family unit in community, nation, and world.

Every consumer is a major economic and political force. Why did politicians work so zealously to convince *you* that their plan was right? Why is so much time and space given in newspapers and on radio programs to get *your* support on certain issues? *You* are the voters, the buyers, and *your* voices form a mighty chorus. Without *you* no program of economic stabilization would have been effective during the war. Without *you* our country would not be a member of the United Nations. Our country cannot fulfill its obligations without *you*.

Whether you are aware of it or not, you are playing your part as a citizen each day. Your active or passive attitude toward the urgent issues today is determining the future for the whole of life for generations to come.

Methodist women have a very real responsibility in meeting these needs for all of life. It is not enough to recognize these needs and promote a program of action within the Woman's Society of Christian Service alone, but we must work with the pastor for a co-ordinated program of action that will stimulate the entire membership. Frequently there are unutilized sources in local communities that would gladly welcome the interest and support of churchwomen in making their purpose and facilities known to the public. Are you adequately informed on the resources of your community? Do you know what is offered by the various agencies in your town or city? If there are unmet needs in your community at the point of recreation, counseling, or public affairs education, what is your church doing about these needs? If there are working mothers in your community, how are their children cared for during the day? Are there daily activities in your church building?

At a recent conference on the United Nations in 1947, Isadore Lubin, American member, United Nations Economic and Employment Commission, said: "We must create a situation to give to all people of the world the essentials of life. We must have *no* 'have-not' peoples." This can be accomplished only to the extent that you and I share in building Christian attitudes in regard to human relations. We are constantly touching the lives of other individuals and we must because of our sincere conviction transform their visions from a narrow, selfish point of view to a world-minded concern for the welfare of all people.

The church has an unusual opportunity today to take its rightful place of leadership in winning the peace and bringing about the purpose of Christ.

Miss Matilda A. Saxon, secretary of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities, Central Jurisdiction

* Central Jurisdiction Secretary of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities.

ORGANIZATION AND PROMOTION

By **MRS. ELOISE A. WOOLEVER,**
Executive Secretary, Woman's Section of the Joint Division

GLIMPSES INTO SOCIETY LIFE

THE FOLLOWING INCIDENTS give glimpses illustrative of many things; clever ideas of promotion and cultivation, the personal concern of members for "our" missionary institutions, how the Woman's Society of Christian Service appears to some others, the deep spiritual motivation which is the basis of the activities. These little pictures reveal somewhat the life of the Woman's Society.

A "RELAXER"

From Hanscom Park Church, Omaha, comes this:

"Our Fellowship and program chairman prepared this game for our 'Relaxer' at our meeting—

"MUSICAL MISSION QUIZ*

"1. 'Precious Jewels'—Mothers' Jewels Home, York, Nebraska.

"2. 'John Brown's Body'—Sager-Brown Home, Baldwin, Louisiana.

"3. 'Along the Navajo Trail'—Navajo Methodist Mission School, Farmington, New Mexico.

"4. 'O Little Town of Bethlehem'—all Bethlehem Centers.

"5. 'By the Light of the Silvery Moon'—Gum Moon Residence Hall, San Francisco, California.

"6. 'The Campbells Are Coming'—Campbell Friendship House, Gary, Indiana.

"7. 'Deep in the Heart of Texas'—Rose Gregory Houchen Settlement and Newark Conference Maternity Hospital and Freeman Clinic (Friendship Square).

"8. 'Down in the Valley'—Valley Institute, Pharr, Texas.

"The women had to recognize the tunes and then remember our institutions. The one in charge held up pamphlets concerning each place and told of its work. Everyone present gained some new knowledge of these missionary projects."

HOW MANY DRESSES?

From the president of Wisconsin Conference, Mrs. E. P. Hocking, comes this:

"The Kodachrome Lecture arrived last Saturday and I used it in the Appleton Society yesterday when I visited their group. The women enjoyed it very much and it was fun to hear remarks like this—

"'Farmington, New Mexico. Why, how many dresses have I made for children in that school!'

"I feel that this lecture is going to be very helpful in promoting our work."

"EXTRA! EXTRA!"

While visiting the Holston Conference Woman's Society of Christian Service I heard of this clever bit of promotion:

Following the report of the conference secretary of Literature and Publications, Mrs. M. M. Moore, a girl dressed as a newsboy came down the aisle calling "Extra! Extra!" With her newssack slung over her shoulder, and THE METHODIST WOMAN and WORLD OUTLOOK held up in her hand, she made her way to the platform. Here there was a set of old-fashioned scales. On one side she placed the magazines, on the other $1.75. Immediately, as she held it up, the scales dipped in favor of the magazines. THE METHODIST WOMAN and WORLD OUTLOOK outweighed the money ten to one. "Extra! Extra!"

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION

Again from Holston Conference comes this helpful practice:

Preceding the conference meeting, early in the morning, the Spiritual Life secretaries met together for the communion service. A room had been set aside as a prayer retreat and here on the first day of the conference meeting the elements were left on the altar. During the day, many of the delegates found time to slip away to this quiet room and here, kneeling at the altar, spend a few minutes in prayer and communion. Back of the simply but beautifully arranged altar was Hoffman's picture of Christ and one could hear him say, "Do this in remembrance of me."

A WELL-SPENT SUNDAY AFTERNOON

A post card received from one of the jurisdiction Promotion secretaries said: "Last Sunday afternoon I called on seven women, part of them employed, to invite them to become members of the Woman's Society or the Wesleyan Service Guild."

A week later a second card reported: "*Three* out of the seven I visited on Sunday afternoon have joined the Woman's Society. Hope the Guild gets the others."

* This could well be used by an Interest Group of girls, studying the work of the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

Wesleyan Service Guild

MARION LELA NORRIS,
Secretary

MARIAM HOTLE BURDO, secretary of the Wesleyan Service Guild for the Western Jurisdiction, will long be remembered in the annals of the Guild as *the* girl who gave up all but two days of her honeymoon for the Guild! And in the months she has been in office she has traveled from one end of the jurisdiction to the other—and membership in and number of Guilds have both doubled.

Mariam was married last October to Dr. Ben S. Burdo, veterinarian, in her home town. She had promised to speak at Guild meetings in her jurisdiction and in true Guild as well as Hotle family tradition The Methodist Church came first. These activities have the full co-operation of her husband, whom she met in her church where he is tenor soloist and she is church organist. Six weeks after her wedding Mariam attended the annual meeting of the Woman's Division of Christian Service and the Standing Committee of the Guild in Buck Hill Falls.

Mariam is versatile as she is capable and is social worker, ranch manager, and assistant to her veterinarian husband. After her graduation from the College of the Pacific, which her mother attended and of which her father is a trustee, she was for eleven years a social worker with the Sonoma County Social Service Department, working in the fields of old-age security, blind aid, children's aid, and county hospital work.

During the war her father, owner of several large apple, pear, and berry ranches, asked her to take a leave of absence from her professional social work to help him. Due to the shortage in farm labor he hired many Mexican nationals and Mariam became a very personalized social worker —buying food, taking workers to the doctor or hospital when necessary, banking their money or sending it to Mexico for them, writing their letters, as none of them could speak good English.

HOW SPEND THAT DIME?

Over here	*Over there*
10 cents buys one of these:	**10 cents buys one of these:**
1 ice-cream cone	a breakfast of relief cereal for a family of five
2 candy bars	two days' milk for a sick child
2 soft drinks	two weeks' supply of vitamin tablets
1 cup of coffee	packing and freight of a warm coat or dress (one pound of clothing) worth many dollars overseas
1/5 movie ticket	

Will You Buy

LUXURIES FOR YOURSELF ***OR*** **LIFE FOR THEM**

She is her father's bookkeeper and assistant ranch manager, and during the harvest season has complete charge of the Boysenberry fields. Last year the pickers included Chinese, Hawaiians, Mexicans, native American Indians, and Spanish. In the adjoining apple orchards were Japanese who had recently returned from the relocation centers. Mariam reports that "everyone was getting along in such a friendly spirit!" Some of that spirit started with Mariam.

Since her marriage Mariam has added to what seemed like a full-time job, that of her husband's bookkeeping and record keeping for the pets that are hospitalized in their hospital. She also assists with the cases in their hospital.

Mariam is church organist, vice-president of the Sebastopol Woman's Society, Missionary Personnel secretary of the Redwood-Shasta District Society, California Conference Guild secretary, Missionary Education secretary of her local Guild, as well as jurisdiction Guild secretary.

In presenting Mariam's fine work, the Guild also pays tribute to her father and mother. In October her mother, Mary Dickson Hotle, celebrated her fiftieth year of active work in the California Conference and Redwood-Shasta District. For fifty years Mrs. Hotle held office in either local, district, or conference work. Her father was a lay delegate to the 1924 General Conference in Springfield, Massachusetts. This was Mariam's first national Methodist meeting! He was also a delegate to the Western Jurisdiction Conference in Salt Lake City in 1944.

Mrs. Mariam Hotle Burdo, secretary of Wesleyan Service Guild, Western Jurisdiction

SUMMER SCHOOL OPPORTUNITIES

FOR WOMAN'S SOCIETIES OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

MISS LILLA MILLS and MISS HELEN JOHNSON, *Secretaries, Woman's Section, Joint Division of Education and Cultivation*

Jurisdiction Schools of Missions and Christian Service, 1947

Central Jurisdiction, Gulfside, Waveland, Mississippi.....August 11-16
Dean: Miss Florence Teague, 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tennessee.
Chairman of Committee: Mrs. W. H. McCallum, 51 North 20th Street, Columbus, Ohio.

North Central Jurisdiction, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois.....June 11-17
Dean: Mrs. Alan K. Laing, 1107 West Charles Street, Champaign, Illinois.
Chairman of Committee: Mrs. Alan K. Laing.

Northeastern Jurisdiction, Ocean Grove, New Jersey.....June 21-28
Dean: Mrs. H. C. Leonard, 645 West Ellet, Philadelphia 19, Pennsylvania.
Chairman of Committee: Mrs. H. C. Leonard.

South Central Jurisdiction, Mt. Sequoyah, Fayetteville, Arkansas.....June 30-July 10
Dean: Rev. Horace W. Williams, 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tennessee.
Chairman of Committee: Mrs. G. W. Dameron, 2664 Wisteria Street, New Orleans 17, Louisiana.

Southeastern Jurisdiction, Mission Inn, Lake Junaluska, North Carolina.....July 15-23
Dean: Miss Florence Teague, 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tennessee.
Chairman of Committee: Mrs. D. R. Little, 302 Lawrence Street, Marietta, Georgia.

Conference Schools and Institutes

Alabama—Huntingdon College, Montgomery, Alabama.....June 23-27
Dean: W. F. Calhoun, 210 Church St., Selma, Alabama.

Baltimore—Western Maryland College, Westminister, Maryland.....July 24-August 1
Dean: W. W. Delaplain, 516 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

California—College of the Pacific, Stockton, California.....August 19-23
Dean: Mrs. F. W. Batten, Box 142, Dos Palos, California.

Central Alabama (Central Jurisdiction)—Birmingham, Alabama.....July 5-11
Dean: Mrs. Vivienne Newton Gray, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Central Kansas—Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kansas.....July 28-August 1
Dean: The Rev. Cautious A. Choate, 216 Derby Building, Wichita, Kansas.

Central New York—Cazenovia Junior College, Cazenovia, New York.....July 9-11
Dean: Mrs. George Fisher, 971 Lancaster Avenue, Syracuse, New York.

Central Pennsylvania—Newton-Hamilton, Pennsylvania.....July 12-19
Dean: Mrs. Dunning Idle, Sr., 143 Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Central Texas—Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas.....August 18-22
Director: Mrs. E. L. Reid, Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas.

Colorado—Estemere Lodge, Palmer Lake, Colorado.....July 8-10
Director: Mrs. John L. Spargo, 1551 South Humboldt Street, Denver 10, Colorado.

Delaware (Central Jurisdiction)—Princess Anne College, Princess Anne, Maryland.....July 13-19
Dean: Mrs. A. P. Camphor, 31 Webster Place, Orange, New Jersey.

Detroit—Lake Huron Camp, Lake Shore Road, Jeddo, Michigan.....July 14-17
Director: Mrs. C. A. Rydmark, 613 Dell Avenue, Flint 3, Michigan.

East Oklahoma—Camp Egan, Tahlequah, Oklahoma.....July 27-August 1
Dean: Mrs. Walter Milam, Chelsea, Oklahoma.

Erie—Chautauqua Lake, New York.....August 17-23
Secretary of Missionary Education and Service: Mrs. P. W. Burt, 1902 B. Buffalo Road, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Florida (Central Jurisdiction)—Boylan-Haven School, Jacksonville, Florida.....June 14-21
Dean: Mrs. W. Perry Muldrow, 556 Phelps Street, Jacksonville 6, Florida.

Florida—Southern College, Lakeland, Florida.....August 4-8
Dean: Mrs. H. S. Prince, 5707 Central Avenue, Tampa 4, Florida.

Genesee—Silver Lake, New York.....July 13-20
Dean: Mrs. Floyd S. Field, 534 Twelfth Street, Niagara Falls, New York.

Geneva—Conference Point, Williams Bay, Wisconsin.....August 3-10
Dean: Mrs. Richard Dame, 3933 Grenshaw Avenue, Chicago 25, Illinois.

Holston—Sullins College, Bristol, Virginia.....June 16-20
Secretary of Missionary Education and Service: Mrs. C. P. Hardin, 719 West Pine Street, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Idaho—Sawtooth, Eastern District.....
Dean: Mrs. Brooks H. Moore, 237 North Water Avenue, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Wallowa Lake, Western District.....
Dean: Mrs. Logan Pruitt, Le Grande, Oregon.

Illinois—Epworth Springs, Lewistown, Illinois ..... June 23-27
Dean: Mrs. Leslie Lewis, Atwood, Illinois.

Indiana—Rivervale, Indiana ..... July 7-12
Dean: Mrs. Frank Ellis, Lincoln Heights, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Kansas—Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas ..... July 14-18
Dean: Rev. Sam Hedrick, Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas.

Kentucky—Sue Bennett College, London, Kentucky ..... August 18-23
Dean: Miss Juliet Poynter, 527 Washington Street, Shelbyville, Kentucky.

Lexington, Central West, Tennessee, and Southwest (Central Jurisdiction)—Kankakee Shores, Kankakee, Illinois .. June 23-29
Dean: Mrs. W. P. Kellogg, 635 South Center Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Little Rock and North Arkansas—Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas ..... August 4-8
Dean: Miss Myrtle Charles, Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas.

Louisiana—MacDonnell School, Houma, Louisiana ..... June 9-13
Secretary of Missionary Education and Service: Mrs. Harry Hendrick, 221 Bayou Black Drive, Houma, Louisiana.

Louisville—Bethel Junior College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky ..... June 9-13
Dean: Mrs. A. C. Johnson, 713 East 7th, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

Memphis—Lambuth College, Jackson, Tennessee ..... September 1-5
Dean: Rev. E. L. Robinson, 528 Westmoreland Place, Jackson, Tennessee.

Michigan—Albion, Michigan ..... June 29-July 1
Bay View, Michigan ..... June 23-26
Dean: Mrs. R. W. Fenner, Plainwell, Michigan.

Minnesota and Northern Minnesota—St. Paul, Minnesota ..... June 23-27
Dean: Mrs. George W. Walker, 153 Oakwood Road, Hopkins, Minnesota.

Mississippi—Seashore Camp Ground, Biloxi, Mississippi ..... June 16-20
Dean: Rev. Clyde H. Gunn, 2716 25th Street, Meridian, Mississippi.

Missouri Area—Missouri, Southwest Missouri, and St. Louis; Central College, Fayette, Missouri ..... July 21-25
Dean: Rev. G. Clifton Ervin, 203 West Spring Street, Fayette, Missouri.

Montana—Helena Deaconess School, Helena, Montana ..... July 21-26
Secretary of Missionary Education: Mrs. F. W. Grawe, 635 South Maine, Kalispell, Montana.

Nebraska—Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebraska ..... August 25-29
Dean: Mrs. Charles Mead, 5122 Davenport Street, Omaha 3, Nebraska.

New England—Boston, Massachusetts ..... October, 1947
Dean: Mrs. Franklin D. Tappan, 9 Haviland Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

New England Southern—Methodist Camp, Glocester, Rhode Island ..... August 15-17
Dean: Mrs. Wesley C. Green, 263 Oakdale Avenue, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

New Jersey—New Jersey Conference Center, Mt. Misery, New Jersey ..... July 21-26
Dean: Mrs. John R. Stewart, 100 Kings Highway, West, Haddonfield, New Jersey.

Newark—Bergen Junior College, Teaneck, New Jersey ..... September 6-10
Dean: Mrs. Bret Pease, 120 Westervelt Avenue, Tenafly, New Jersey.

North Alabama—Talladega, Alabama ..... June 23-27
Dean: Dr. V. H. Hawkins, 516 North 22d Street, Birmingham, Alabama.

North Carolina and Western North Carolina—Pfeiffer Junior College, Misenheimer, North Carolina ..... June 1-6
Dean: Mrs. C. M. Waggoner, Pfeiffer Junior College, Misenheimer, North Carolina.

North Dakota—Jamestown College, Jamestown, North Dakota ..... July 8-10
Dean: Mrs. G. A. Hample, 614 Raymond Street, Bismarck, North Dakota.

North Georgia and South Georgia—Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia ..... September 8-12
Dean: Mr. G. E. Clary, Trinity Methodist Church, Savannah, Georgia.

North Indiana—Epworth Forest, Indiana ..... June 23-27
Dean: Mrs. H. Merton Smith, Route 3, Sheridan, Indiana.

North Mississippi—Camp Site, Oxford, Mississippi ..... June 9-13
Dean: Rev. A. Y. Brown, Lexington, Mississippi.

North Texas—Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas ..... September 1-5
Dean: Dr. Robert W. Goodloe, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

Northwest Indiana—Battle Ground, Indiana ..... July 6-12
Dean: Mrs. William O. Ecklor, 118 South Street, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Northwest Iowa—Spirit Lake, Iowa ..... June 29-July 2
Dean: Mrs. A. W. Gusteson, 1804 West 4th Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

Ohio and North-East Ohio—Lakeside, Ohio ..... July 13-19
Dean: Mrs. Herbert Thompson, 17 Newton Street, Norwalk, Ohio.

Lancaster Camp Grounds, Lancaster, Ohio ..... July 21-25
Dean: Mrs. A. B. Albertson, Ashville, Ohio.

Sabina, Ohio ..... July 7-11
Dean: Mrs. E. F. Andree, 628 North South Street, Wilmington, Ohio.

Oregon—Bar View, Oregon ..... August 10-15
Dean: Mrs. F. R. Sanders, 5825 Northeast 44th Avenue, Portland 6, Oregon.

Pacific Northwest—College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington ..... August 3-8
Dean: Mrs. E. Paul Todd, 1409 North 6th Street, Tacoma 6, Washington.

Peninsula—Wesley Junior College, Dover, Delaware ..... July 14-18
Dean: Mrs. H. A. Menser, 107 Northern Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware.

Philadelphia—Pocono Plateau, Pennsylvania ..... July 12-19
Director: Mrs. D. Chester Warlow, 105 West Greenwood Avenue, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh—Jumonville, Pennsylvania ..... July 13-19
Dean: Dr. John W. Hawley, First Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Rock River—Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois ..... June 29-July 3
Dean: Mrs. W. A. Marth, 1815 Quincy Street, Rockford, Illinois.

South Carolina (Central Jurisdiction)—Mather Academy, Camden, South Carolina ..... June 16-23
Dean: Mrs. P. M. Gibbs, 26 Arlington Street, Greer, South Carolina.

South Carolina and Upper South Carolina—Columbia College, Columbia, South Carolina ..... June 29-July 3
Dean: Mrs. L. L. Wright, Honea Path, South Carolina.

Southern California-Arizona—Frances DePauw School, Los Angeles, California ..... August 19-23
Dean: Mrs. Benjamin K. Gold, 636 W. 106th Street, Los Angeles 44, California.

Southern Illinois—McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois ..... August 11-16
Dean: Rev. Frank E. Harris, Lebanon, Illinois.

Southwest Texas—Kerrville, Texas ..... August 18-22
Dean: Mrs. Lloyd Mitchell, Rock Springs, Texas.

Tennessee—Beersheba Springs, Tennessee ..... August 11-15
Dean: Mrs. H. T. Tipps, Franklin, Tennessee.

Troy—Poultney, Vermont ..... July 22-25
Dean: Mrs. Sydney L. Smith, 6 Furman Place, Delmar, New York.

Upper Iowa—Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa ..... July 29-31
Dean: Mrs. Homer V. Cherrington, 237 Ferson Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa.

Virginia—Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia ..... June 23-28
Dean: Dr. R. M. White, 312 Methodist Building, Richmond, Virginia.

Washington (Central Jurisdiction)—Warren Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania ..... July 8-12
Dean: Mrs. Lucinda Miner, 2521 Benning Road, Northeast, Washington, D. C.

West Oklahoma—Turner Falls Camp, Davis, Oklahoma ..... July 21-25
Dean: Rev. Golden Shook, 1901 North Douglas, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

West Texas (Central Jurisdiction)—Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas ..... June 8-13
Dean: Mrs. C. S. Edmonds, 709 Cuney Way, San Antonio 3, Texas.

West Virginia—West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, West Virginia ..... June 23-28
Dean: Dr. John Hannifan, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

West Wisconsin—Old Frontenac Inn, Frontenac, Minnesota ..... August 18-22
Dean: Mrs. G. P. Helgeson, River Falls, Wisconsin.

Winona Lake—Westminster Hotel, Winona Lake, Indiana ..... June 20-July 1
Chairman: Mrs. H. R. Clarke, 110 South Kensington Avenue, La Grange, Illinois.

Wisconsin—Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin ..... August 10-14
Dean: Mrs. Ellis L. Hoskins, 3049 North Cramer Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Wyoming—Heart Lake, Pennsylvania ..... July 1-3
Director: Mrs. Herbert Lugg, 700 Main Street, Duryea, Pennsylvania.

Wyoming State ..... July 14-19
Secretary of Missionary Education: Mrs. James G. Webb, Torrington, Wyoming.

For further information about any of the above schools or institutes, or concerning those not listed because of lack of information, write your Conference Secretary of Missionary Education.

Schools for Young Women and Girls

Carrie Barge House Party—Dickinson Junior College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania ..... June 29-July 6
Dean: Mrs. Dunning Idle, Sr., 143 Chambersburg St., Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Detroit Conference—World Friendship Camp, Lake Huron, Michigan ..... August 3-9
Dean: Miss Gertrude Turner, 616 Ames St., Saginaw, Michigan.

Detroit Conference—World Friendship Camp, Waldenwoods, Michigan ..... July 27-August 2
Dean: Mrs. Kirk Rae, 937 East 7th, Flint 3, Michigan.

Camp Wesleyan—Silver Lake, New York ..... July 13-20
Dean: Mrs. Floyd Field, 534 12th St., Niagra Falls, N. Y.

Illinois Conference—Camp Me-Gi-Ca, Lewiston, Illinois ..... June 23-27
Dean: Mrs. Preston Horst, 515 N. 5th St., Pekin, Illinois.

House Party—School of Missions, Kansas City, Missouri ..... {Intermediates, June 9-13 / Seniors, June 16-20}
Dean: Mrs. J. Melson Jones, 2909 Angelique St., St. Joseph, Missouri.

Camp Wesleyan—Medicine Lake, Minnesota ..... June 15-22
Dean: Mrs. Paul Grove, 1533 Fairmont Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Camp Yo-Pe-Mi-Ca—Epworth Forest, Indiana ..... June 22-27
Dean: Mrs. Ernest Lawshe, Tipton, Indiana.

Camp Dempster—New Haven, New York ..... July 5-12
Dean: Mrs. Barber L. Waters, 126 W. Park Drive, Watertown, New York.

3 M Camp—Battle Ground, Indiana ..... July 6-12
Dean: Mrs. Helen Nelson, 625 Mulberry St., Hammond, Indiana.

Girls' School—Lakeside, Ohio ..... July 13-20
Dean: Mrs. Kenneth S. Learey, 204 W. Crawford, Van Wert, Ohio.

Camp Innabah School of Missions—Camp Innabah, Spring City, R. D., Pennsylvania.....July 5-12
Dean: Mrs. P. G. Masters, Welsh Rd., Huntgingdon Valley, Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh Conference—Jumonville, Pennsylvania.....July 5-12
Dean: Mrs. H. R. Lewis, 640 Beverly Rd., Pittsburgh 16, Pennsylvania.

Camp Inspiration—Camp Aurora, Walworth, Wisconsin.....July 27-August 3
Dean: Mrs. E. A. Roberts, 908 S. Lyman Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

Mather Camp (Central Jurisdiction)—Browning Home, Camden, South Carolina.....June 17-23
Dean: Mrs. Phyllis Gibbes, 26 Arlington Avenue, Greer, South Carolina.

Methodist Girls' Camp—Idlewild Pines, California.....July 19-26
Dean: Mrs. C. L. Crowell, Jr., P. O. Box 54, Hemet, California.

Camp Wyogimisca—La Plume, Pennsylvania.....July 5-12
Dean: Mrs. Wilton J. Dubrick, 158 Chemung Street, Waverly, New York.

For further information correspond with the Conference Secretary of Youth Work.

NOTE: In addition to the above list a number of Methodist Youth Fellowship institutes and assemblies will have regular class periods dealing with the work of the Woman's Society of Christian Service. This is a comparatively new plan for many summer agencies and we are delighted with the fine spirit of co-operation which is being shown.

"Are You A New Student Secretary"

By MRS. J. N. R. SCORE,
Secretary of Student Work of Southeastern Jurisdiction

MANY NEW STUDENT SECRETARIES have just taken office in the local societies. From these women comes the cry, "What do I do?" "Tell me where to take hold."

Probably your best starting point, in co-operation with the secretary of Youth Work, is getting acquainted with your high school seniors. These are the young people who will be leaving for college in the fall and will be your special charges for the next four years. How well you do this may be the factor in whether you succeed with your student work. If you can win their friendship and confidence now, you will be in a position to advise and guide them in many ways during their college days. Some of them need counsel about the college they will attend; some may need encouragement to go on with their education; others may need scholarships or other financial aid that you can help them obtain. Many need guidance in deciding on their lifework. If your friendship and understanding is meaningful to the young people, you will have many opportunities to influence them for the better things of life.

These contacts may be made in many ways. I have never seen a senior department in the church school that didn't need a good friend from among the women of the church. If you let it be known to the superintendent of that department that you are especially interested in the seniors and would like to know them, I am sure many ways will be suggested to you before too long.

Some secretaries make their first contacts by honoring the seniors with some kind of social function: a banquet, buffet supper, open house, picnic, etc. You may entertain in your home. If you cannot do this get your society to back you. Money spent in entertaining young people pays big dividends in friendship.

Another practical way is to help on the plans for summer camps and conferences. You may act as a counselor or take a carful to camp or arrange camp scholarships.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN

(Continued from page 13)

Another delegate expressed the thought of many. She said that hereafter countries on the map would no longer be merely places, but the faces of women whom she had come to know.

A heavy responsibility rests upon the organizations that called this Assembly, to take the lead in working for the ideals of the United Nations. The success of this great international organization will be in proportion to the thought, work, and prayer in its behalf.

STUDENT DAY—JUNE 8

Secretaries of Student Work may share with ministers in planning this day in your church. Offering goes to the Student Loan Fund.

REGIONAL STUDENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING SCHOOLS

June 9-14.....Lake Junaluska, North Carolina
June 9-14.....Norman, Oklahoma
June 9-14.....Epworth Forest, Indiana
June 16-21.....Pemberton, New Jersey
June 23-28.....Lake Tahoe, California

Campus secretaries of Student Work are especially invited. Conference secretaries may attend.

Announcing Publications

APPROVED STUDIES 1947-48

Theme: World Evangelism

For adults:

COMMITTED UNTO US. By Willis Lamott. This 256-page book provides material for two complete courses for groups desiring a full year's study. Dr. Lamott cites outstanding services rendered by Christians at home and abroad. "Why do they do it?" is the question he reiterates. The Christian receives his heritage not to hold but to share. There is committed unto him a spiritual treasure and the responsibility to share it through the church. $1.00.

A GUIDE FOR LEADERS OF ADULT GROUPS ON WORLD EVANGELISM.* By Margaret B. Cobb. This guide, based on COMMITTED UNTO US, by Willis Lamott, outlines studies for two six-session courses. There is also a plan for a comprehensive course of six sessions. 35 cents.

For young people and seniors:

NEW WORLD AHEAD.* By David D. Baker. This book, illustrated with many striking photographs, points to danger and promise on the road to the future. Hope that mankind will have a better world is revealed in stories of what Christians can achieve whenever and wherever they live and share their faith. 75 cents.

DISCUSSION AND PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUTH ON WORLD EVANGELISM.* By Oliver deW. Cummings. 35 cents.

GREAT IS THE COMPANY. By Violet Wood. The amazing story of the sacrifices, skill, and adventures of those who have translated the Bible into the tongues of people around the world. The untold value of their work reveals the influence of the Book on many lives. 75 cents.

HOW TO USE "GREAT IS THE COMPANY."* By John L. Lobingier. 25 cents.

For the junior high school age:

WHY CHURCH?* By Margueritte Harmon Bro. This is a story of how Susan and Shorty and their group discovered that joining church made them part of a world fellowship, with responsibilities as well as privileges. 75 cents.

IN EVERY LAND.* By Helen E. Baker. The suggestions given for ten sessions, which may be shortened to five or extended to twenty, include stories, discussion hints, varied class and service activities, and worship material. 60 cents.

Theme: The Church Reaches Out

For Grades 4, 5, 6:

BUILDING FRIENDSHIP IN AMERICA.* By Ada W. Smith. A teaching unit of ten sessions to acquaint juniors with ways The Methodist Church reaches out in home missions to serve in mining communities, in the bayous of Louisiana, in crowded districts of large cities, in isolated rural communities, among Spanish-speaking peoples, and the Choctaw Indians of Mississippi. The juniors will learn how they may share in this work through their offerings and in other friendly ways. *For use in additional sessions.* 50 cents.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE BIBLE.* By Gertrude Jenness Rinden. The thirteen stories in this book tell how boys and girls in various parts of the world have come to know and love the Bible. The stories are fresh, vivid, and full of action. Reading book. 75 cents.

For Grades 1, 2, 3:

FINDING NEW FRIENDS IN AMERICA.* By Mabel Garrett Wagner. A teaching unit of ten sessions to help primary children learn how The Methodist Church reaches out in home missions through its service to people in isolated rural areas, mining camps, and crowded districts of the city, and to children at a home for Negro children, a school for Indian boys and girls and a church for Indians. They will d to share in this work of their church. *For use in additio* 50 cents.

MY STORY BOOK ABOUT THE BIBLE.* By Mabel Niede book of stories telling how the Bible is used and enjoyed by chil many countries. Reading book. 75 cents.

Theme: We, the Peoples of the United Nations

For adults:

WE, THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS. A packet. Incl in the packet is the Leader's Guide, "WE, THE PEOPLES." The probl of peace is presented in relation to one's own church and comm The individual is helped to see what he can do, and what the States as a member of the United Nations can do, to realize "pe earth." 75 cents.

Theme: Prayer

For adults:

GREAT PRAYERS OF THE BIBLE. By Charles M. Laymon. The begins with the prayers of the patriarchs: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Jos and others, and climaxes with some of the prayers of Jesus. Thro such a study, prayer should become more meaningful and effecti personal and group living. 45 cents.

* Not off the press.

NEW LITERATURE

PROMOTION HANDBOOK. Contains methods for the Promotion S tary in the local society, district, conference, and jurisdiction. I sections dealing with organizing a society, circles, district and other ings, officers' training day, itineraries of field workers and missi promoting the goals, and bookshelf for the Promotion Secretarie cents.

WHERE CROSS THE CROWDED WAYS. This pamphlet, illustrated w thirteen pictures from centers of work, describes the purpose of Bureau of Urban Work, the statistical composition of the Bureau discusses the philosophy back of the program. A directory of the n seven projects under this Bureau is included. 15 cents.

SEVEN PILLARS OF EDUCATION. A sixteen-page illustrated pam describing the seven junior colleges and secondary schools of the an's Division of Christian Service for white young people. 25 cents.

THE DISCOVERY OF PREMI. A playlet on our Methodist work in Ind designed to enrich programs on India. 15 cents each, three for 35 cen

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1946-47

50 cents

A "must" for every officer and each organization. It contains pages of factual information from our fields of work; plans and outlines of the Department of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities; human interest stories for program building; a directory of missionaries and deaconesses; up-to-date list of administrative and conference officers; as well as the financial conference report for the calendar year of 1946, and appropriations for 1947-48.

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